



Universitas Negeri Surabaya
Faculty of Social and Legal Sciences,
Pancasila and Citizenship Education Undergraduate Study
Program

Document Code

SEMESTER LEARNING PLAN

Courses	CODE	Course Family	Credit Weight			SEMESTER	Compilation Date
International law	8720502050	Compulsory Study Program Subjects	T=2	P=0	ECTS=3.18	4	July 17, 2024
AUTHORIZATION	SP Developer		Course Cluster Coordinator			Study Program Coordinator	
	Iman Pasu Marganda Hadiarto Purba, S.H.M.H		Maya Mustika Kartika Sari,S.Sos. M.IP			Maya Mustika Kartika Sari, S.Sos., M.IP.	

Learning model	Case Studies
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Program Learning Outcomes (PLO)	PLO study program which is charged to the course	
	PLO-11	Able to master the basic and theoretical concepts of citizenship, politics, law, social, humanities, state and nation as well as Pancasila values, morals and culture.

Program Objectives (PO)

PO - 1	Utilize ICT-based learning resources and learning media to support the implementation of International Law learning by accessing various information on existing international legal problems
PO - 2	Master international humanitarian law and be able to analyze cases related to international law.
PO - 3	Make decisions regarding various international legal issues in resolving international legal cases.
PO - 4	Have a responsible attitude with critical thinking regarding various resolutions of international legal cases.

PLO-PO Matrix

	<table border="1"> <tr> <th>P.O</th> <th>PLO-11</th> </tr> <tr> <td>PO-1</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>PO-2</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>PO-3</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>PO-4</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	P.O	PLO-11	PO-1		PO-2		PO-3		PO-4	
P.O	PLO-11										
PO-1											
PO-2											
PO-3											
PO-4											

PO Matrix at the end of each learning stage (Sub-PO)

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Short Course Description	Understanding and studying international law material as well as international humanitarian law as law between nations and the concept of archipelagic insight in international law. The learning and teaching process in class uses a variety of methods, including lectures, film and documentary screenings, song analysis, individual assignments, group discussions, presentations, and others. Students are challenged to participate actively in class. To support this participation, students must read the reading materials that have been provided.
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References	Main :
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1. Erwin Chemerinsky. 2011. Constitutional Law, Principles and Policies, 4 th Edition. Aspen Publisher : USA
2. Boer Mauna, 2000, Hukum Internasional: Pengertian, Peranan Dan Fungsi Dalam Era Dinamika Global, Bandung: Alumni.
3. N Shaw, Malcolm. 2003. International Law, Fifth Edition. Cambridge University Press, United Kingdom
4. Mochtar Kusumaatmadja & Ety R. Agoes, 2002, Pengantar Hukum Internasional, Alumni, Bandung.
5. Rudy, May. 2010. Hukum Internasional I. Bandung : PT Refika Aditama
6. Ardiwisastra Yudha Bhakti. 2003. Hukum Internasional. Bunga Rampai, Alumni, Bandung
7. Burhantsani, Muhammad. 1990. Hukum dan Hubungan Internasional. Liberty: Yogyakarta
8. J.G. Starke, (1992.) Pengantar Hukum Internasional, Sinar Grafika: Jakarta.
9. Situni F. A. Whisnu, 1989. , Identifikasi dan Reformulasi Sumber-Sumber Hukum Internasional. Mandar Maju: Bandung
10. Suryokusumo, 2008. , Hukum Perjanjian Internasional, Tata Nusa : Jakarta.
11. Syahmin, AK. 1985. Hukum Internasional Humaniter. Bagian 1 dan 2 Bandung : Armico
12. Phartiana I Wayan, 2003. , Pengantar Hukum Internasional, Mandar maju: Bandung

Supporters:

1. Vile.M.J.C. 1990. Constitutionalism and the Sparation of Power. 1995.
2. Alma Manuputty, dkk, 2008, Hukum Internasional, Depok: Rechta.
3. Suryokusumo, Sumaryo. 1999. Hukum Organisasi Internasional. Cet I

Supporting lecturer

Maya Mustika Kartika Sari, S.Sos., M.IP.
Iman Pasu Marganda Hadiarto Purba, S.H., M.H.
Rahmanu Wijaya, S.H., M.H.

Week-	Final abilities of each learning stage (Sub-PO)	Evaluation		Help Learning, Learning methods, Student Assignments, [Estimated time]		Learning materials [References]	Assessment Weight (%)
		Indicator	Criteria & Form	Offline (offline)	Online (online)		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Ability to describe the nature of international law, subjects and objects of international law	- Can describe the definition of international law - Subjects of International Law - Can identify International Subjects	Criteria: Students are able to explain the importance of international law Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities	Problem based learning 2 X 50		Material: International Law in Introduction to Literature: [2] Rudy, May. 2011. International Law II. Bandung: PT Refika Aditama Material: International Law in Practice References: Rudy, May. 2010. International Law I. Bandung : PT Refika Aditama	5%
2	Ability to describe the definition of International Law and Subject-Sources of international law	- Can describe the definition of international law - Subjects and Sources of International Law - Can identify the Subjects and Sources of International Law	Criteria: able to explain various subjects of international law and outline the sources of international law Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities	Lectures, discussions and questions and answers 2 X 50		Material: Subjects of International Law References: [3] Kusumaatmadja, Mochtar. 2003. Introduction to International Law. 2nd printing. Bandung PT. Alumni	5%
3	Ability to describe the history of international law	- Can describe the history of international law. Can identify the history of international law	Criteria: Good Medium Bad Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities	Lectures, discussions and questions and answers 2 X 50		Material: History of International Law References: [3] Kusumaatmadja, Mochtar. 2003. Introduction to International Law. 2nd printing. Bandung PT. Alumni	5%

4	Ability to describe the nature of the state according to international law	- Can explain the nature of the state according to International Law. - Can analyze the basic rights and obligations of the state	Criteria: Good Bad Average Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities	Lectures, discussions and questions and answers 2 X 50		Material: The Nature of International Relations References: [5] <i>Burhantsani, Muhammad. 1990. Law and International Relations. Liberty: Yogyakarta</i>	5%
5	Ability to analyze the relationship between international law and national law	- Can describe international law in the legal order as a whole. Can analyze the relationship between international law and national law	Criteria: Good Medium Bad Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities	Lectures, discussions and questions and answers 2 X 50		Material: International Law & National Law References: [8] <i>JG Starke, (1992) Introduction to International Law, Sinar Graphic: Jakarta</i>	5%
6	Ability to analyze dispute resolution	- Can describe the territory and jurisdiction of countries at sea - Can describe the implementation of maritime law conventions - Can analyze dispute resolution	Criteria: Good Medium Bad Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities	Lectures, discussions and questions and answers 2 X 50		Material: International Conflict References: [7] <i>Fenwick, Charles G. International Law. Cet IV. New York : Appleton Century Croffs, 1965</i>	5%
7	Ability to analyze dispute resolution	- Can describe the territory and jurisdiction of countries at sea - Can describe the implementation of maritime law conventions - Can analyze dispute resolution	Criteria: Good Bad Average Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities	Lectures, discussions and questions and answers 2 X 50		Material: International Conflict and Due Process Law References: [9] <i>Mauna Boer, 2003, International Law Definition, Role and Function in the Era of Global Dynamics, 4th Printing, PT. Alumni: Bandung.</i>	5%
8	Sub CPMK Meetings 1-7	Accuracy of theoretical descriptions	Criteria: Good Medium Bad Form of Assessment : Test	Midterm Exam 2x50	Midterm Exam 2x50	Material: Practice Literature: <i>Suryokusumo, Sumaryo. 1999. International Organization Law. Cet I</i>	15%
9	Explaining global governance in international law	accuracy of answer	Criteria: Good Medium Bad Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities	Discovery Learning; Small Group Discussion; Blended Learning 2x50		Material: Global Government and International Relations Reference: [5] <i>Burhantsani, Muhammad. 1990. Law and International Relations. Liberty: Yogyakarta</i>	5%
10	Explain the basic concepts of international humanitarian law	accuracy of answer	Criteria: Good Medium Bad Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities	Learning; Small Group Discussion; Blended Learning 2x50		Material: Humanitarian Law and its Practices Reference: [15] <i>Syahmin, AK. 1985. International Humanitarian Law. Parts 1 and 2 Bandung : Armico</i>	5%

11	Explain the basic concepts of diplomatic law	know the sources of diplomatic law; Rights of state envoys; The process of sending state envoys; Termination of diplomatic relations	Criteria: Good Medium Bad Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities	Discovery Learning; Small Group Discussion; Blended Learning 2x50		Material: Diplomatic and International Law References: [13] <i>Suryokusumo, Sumaryo. 1995. Diplomatic Law Theory and Cases. Alumni: Bandung</i>	5%
12	Students are able to analyze dispute resolution in law	analytical accuracy	Criteria: Good Medium Bad Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities	Discovery Learning; Small Group Discussion; Blended Learning 2x50		Material: Sea Law and Law Enforcement References: [6] <i>Brierly, JL, The Law Of Nations, Cet VI London : Oxford University, 1997.</i>	5%
13	Explains the international court of justice and UNSC institutions	Accuracy of theoretical descriptions	Criteria: Good Medium Bad Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities	Problem Based Learning 2x50		Material: International Court Reference: [9] <i>Mauna Boer, 2003, International Law Definition, Role and Function in the Era of Global Dynamics, 4th Printing, PT. Alumni: Bandung.</i>	5%
14	Able to analyze International Law Cases	depth of analysis	Criteria: Good Medium Bad Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities	Problem Based Learning 2x50		Material: HI Cases References: [5] <i>Burhantsani, Muhammad. 1990. Law and International Relations. Liberty: Yogyakarta</i>	5%
15	Able to analyze International Law Cases	depth of analysis	Criteria: Good Bad Average Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities	Problem Based Learning 2x50		Material: HI Cases References: [5] <i>Burhantsani, Muhammad. 1990. Law and International Relations. Liberty: Yogyakarta</i>	5%
16	Sub CPMK meeting 9-15	accuracy of answer	Criteria: Good Medium Bad Form of Assessment : Test	Final exam Semester 2x50	final semester exam 2x50	Material: TEST Library: JG <i>Starke, (1992.) Introduction to International Law, Sinar Graphics: Jakarta.</i>	15%

Evaluation Percentage Recap: Case Study

No	Evaluation	Percentage
1.	Participatory Activities	70%
2.	Test	30%
		100%

Notes

- Learning Outcomes of Study Program Graduates (PLO - Study Program)** are the abilities possessed by each Study Program graduate which are the internalization of attitudes, mastery of knowledge and skills according to the level of their study program obtained through the learning process.
- The PLO imposed on courses** are several learning outcomes of study program graduates (CPL-Study Program) which are used for the formation/development of a course consisting of aspects of attitude, general skills, special skills

and knowledge.

3. **Program Objectives (PO)** are abilities that are specifically described from the PLO assigned to a course, and are specific to the study material or learning materials for that course.
4. **Subject Sub-PO (Sub-PO)** is a capability that is specifically described from the PO that can be measured or observed and is the final ability that is planned at each learning stage, and is specific to the learning material of the course.
5. **Indicators for assessing** abilities in the process and student learning outcomes are specific and measurable statements that identify the abilities or performance of student learning outcomes accompanied by evidence.
6. **Assessment Criteria** are benchmarks used as a measure or measure of learning achievement in assessments based on predetermined indicators. Assessment criteria are guidelines for assessors so that assessments are consistent and unbiased. Criteria can be quantitative or qualitative.
7. **Forms of assessment:** test and non-test.
8. **Forms of learning:** Lecture, Response, Tutorial, Seminar or equivalent, Practicum, Studio Practice, Workshop Practice, Field Practice, Research, Community Service and/or other equivalent forms of learning.
9. **Learning Methods:** Small Group Discussion, Role-Play & Simulation, Discovery Learning, Self-Directed Learning, Cooperative Learning, Collaborative Learning, Contextual Learning, Project Based Learning, and other equivalent methods.
10. **Learning materials** are details or descriptions of study materials which can be presented in the form of several main points and sub-topics.
11. **The assessment weight** is the percentage of assessment of each sub-PO achievement whose size is proportional to the level of difficulty of achieving that sub-PO, and the total is 100%.
12. TM=Face to face, PT=Structured assignments, BM=Independent study.